

chirurgia orale

chirurgia orale is a specialized branch of dentistry focusing on surgical procedures involving the mouth, teeth, jaws, and related facial structures. This discipline addresses a wide range of conditions, from tooth extractions and dental implants to corrective jaw surgeries and treatment of oral pathologies. Understanding the scope and techniques of oral surgery is essential for patients requiring advanced dental care and for professionals involved in dental health. This article explores the fundamental aspects of chirurgia orale, including common procedures, indications, preoperative and postoperative care, and innovations shaping the field. Additionally, it highlights the importance of proper diagnosis and the role of multidisciplinary approaches in achieving optimal patient outcomes.

- Overview of Chirurgia Orale
- Common Procedures in Oral Surgery
- Indications and Patient Evaluation
- Preoperative and Postoperative Care
- Technological Advances in Oral Surgery

Overview of Chirurgia Orale

Chirurgia orale, or oral surgery, is a dental specialty that deals with the diagnosis and surgical treatment of diseases, injuries, and defects in the oral cavity and associated structures. It encompasses a variety of procedures ranging from simple tooth extractions to complex reconstructive surgeries. Oral surgeons undergo extensive training to manage both routine and complex cases, ensuring functional and aesthetic restoration. The field integrates knowledge from dentistry, medicine, and surgery to provide comprehensive care tailored to the needs of individual patients.

Scope and Importance

The scope of chirurgia orale includes interventions on teeth, gums, jawbones, and temporomandibular joints. It addresses issues such as impacted teeth, jaw misalignments, cleft lip and palate, oral cancers, and traumatic injuries. The importance of oral surgery lies in its ability to relieve pain, restore oral function, and improve facial aesthetics, thereby enhancing the overall quality of life. Coordination with other dental and medical specialties is often necessary to provide holistic treatment plans.

Training and Qualifications

Oral surgeons typically complete dental school followed by specialized residency programs focusing on surgical techniques, anesthesia, and patient management. This training equips them to handle

complex surgical procedures safely and effectively. Certification and continuing education are essential to maintain expertise and stay abreast of evolving technologies and practices in oral surgery.

Common Procedures in Oral Surgery

Chirurgia orale encompasses a wide array of surgical interventions designed to address various dental and maxillofacial conditions. Understanding these common procedures provides insight into the practical applications of oral surgery.

Tooth Extraction

One of the most frequent oral surgery procedures is tooth extraction, performed when teeth are damaged, decayed, or impacted. Surgical extraction may be necessary for impacted wisdom teeth or teeth that cannot be removed by simple methods. The procedure aims to prevent infections and alleviate pain or crowding.

Dental Implants

Dental implants involve the surgical placement of titanium posts into the jawbone to support artificial teeth. This procedure has become a preferred solution for tooth replacement due to its durability and natural appearance. Implant surgery requires precise planning and execution to ensure osseointegration and long-term success.

Corrective Jaw Surgery

Orthognathic surgery corrects skeletal and dental irregularities affecting the jaws and bite. This complex procedure improves chewing function, speech, and facial symmetry. It often involves collaboration between oral surgeons, orthodontists, and other specialists to achieve optimal results.

Management of Oral Pathologies

Oral surgery also addresses pathologies such as cysts, tumors, and infections. Surgical removal or biopsy of suspicious lesions is crucial for diagnosis and treatment planning. Early intervention in oral cancers significantly improves prognosis.

Other Procedures

- Apicoectomy – removal of infected tissue at the root of a tooth
- Bone grafting – to augment deficient alveolar bone

- Soft tissue surgeries – for gum disease or cosmetic improvements
- Trauma repair – treatment of facial fractures and injuries

Indications and Patient Evaluation

Proper patient evaluation is fundamental in chirurgia orale to ensure appropriate treatment selection and minimize risks. Indications for oral surgery depend on the patient's dental health, medical history, and specific conditions.

Clinical Assessment

Comprehensive clinical examination includes visual inspection, palpation, and functional evaluation of the oral cavity and facial structures. Identifying pathological signs, assessing tooth mobility, and detecting infections are crucial steps.

Imaging and Diagnostic Tools

Radiographic imaging such as panoramic X-rays, cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT), and intraoral periapical films provide detailed visualization of bone structures, tooth roots, and pathological entities. These images assist in surgical planning and risk assessment.

Medical History and Risk Factors

Reviewing the patient's systemic health, medications, allergies, and lifestyle factors informs surgical planning and anesthesia management. Conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and bleeding disorders require special consideration.

Indications for Surgery

1. Impacted or severely decayed teeth
2. Jaw deformities requiring correction
3. Dental implant placement
4. Oral infections unresponsive to conservative treatment
5. Removal of cysts, tumors, or suspicious lesions
6. Traumatic injuries involving teeth or facial bones

Preoperative and Postoperative Care

Successful outcomes in *chirurgia orale* depend not only on surgical technique but also on meticulous preoperative preparation and postoperative management. These phases are critical to minimizing complications and promoting healing.

Preoperative Preparation

Preoperative care includes patient education, medical clearance, and optimization of any systemic conditions. Instructions regarding fasting, medication adjustments, and hygiene protocols are provided. Anxiety management and informed consent are also important aspects.

Intraoperative Considerations

During surgery, maintaining aseptic technique, effective anesthesia, and gentle tissue handling are essential. Oral surgeons employ various anesthetic options, including local anesthesia, sedation, or general anesthesia depending on the procedure complexity and patient needs.

Postoperative Instructions and Care

Postoperative care focuses on pain control, infection prevention, and wound healing. Patients receive guidelines on diet, oral hygiene, activity restrictions, and signs of complications. Follow-up visits are scheduled to monitor recovery and address any concerns promptly.

Common Postoperative Complications

- Swelling and bruising
- Pain and discomfort
- Infection
- Bleeding or hematoma
- Nerve injury leading to numbness or tingling

Technological Advances in Oral Surgery

Advancements in technology have significantly enhanced the precision, safety, and outcomes of *chirurgia orale*. Integrating modern tools and techniques continues to shape the future of oral surgery.

Digital Imaging and 3D Planning

High-resolution imaging and 3D modeling enable detailed surgical planning and simulation. These tools improve implant placement accuracy and reduce intraoperative risks. Virtual surgical guides facilitate minimally invasive approaches.

Laser Surgery

Lasers offer a minimally invasive option for soft tissue procedures, reducing bleeding, swelling, and recovery time. They are used for gum contouring, lesion removal, and treatment of periodontal disease.

Computer-Assisted Surgery

Computer-assisted navigation systems provide real-time guidance during complex surgeries. This technology enhances precision in bone cutting, implant placement, and reconstructive procedures.

Biomaterials and Regenerative Techniques

Innovations in bone graft materials, growth factors, and stem cell therapies promote tissue regeneration and faster healing. These advancements expand the possibilities for reconstructive oral surgery and implantology.

Frequently Asked Questions

Cos'è la chirurgia orale?

La chirurgia orale è una branca della odontoiatria che si occupa di interventi chirurgici nella cavità orale, come l'estrazione dei denti, la rimozione di cisti e la chirurgia implantare.

Quali sono gli interventi più comuni in chirurgia orale?

Gli interventi più comuni includono l'estrazione dei denti del giudizio, la rimozione di cisti o tumori benigni, l'inserimento di impianti dentali e la chirurgia per la correzione di malformazioni.

Quando è necessaria la chirurgia orale?

La chirurgia orale è necessaria in caso di denti danneggiati o infezioni, presenza di cisti o tumori, preparazione per protesi dentali o impianti, e per trattare traumi o malformazioni.

Quali sono i rischi della chirurgia orale?

I rischi possono includere infezioni, sanguinamento, dolore post-operatorio, gonfiore e, in rari casi, danni ai nervi o alle strutture vicine.

Come prepararsi a un intervento di chirurgia orale?

È importante seguire le indicazioni del medico, evitare di mangiare o bere se richiesto, informare su eventuali farmaci assunti e mantenere una buona igiene orale prima dell'intervento.

Quanto dura il recupero dopo un intervento di chirurgia orale?

Il recupero varia in base all'intervento ma generalmente dura da pochi giorni a un paio di settimane. Il medico fornirà indicazioni specifiche per la gestione del dolore e la cura della ferita.

Quali tecnologie innovative vengono utilizzate in chirurgia orale?

Tecnologie come il laser, la chirurgia guidata da computer, l'uso di scanner 3D e la stampa 3D per protesi personalizzate stanno rivoluzionando la chirurgia orale rendendo gli interventi più precisi e meno invasivi.

Come prevenire complicazioni dopo la chirurgia orale?

Seguire attentamente le istruzioni post-operatorie, mantenere una buona igiene orale, evitare fumo e alcol, assumere farmaci come indicato e partecipare ai controlli di follow-up con il dentista o chirurgo.

Additional Resources

1. *Chirurgia Orale: Principi e Tecniche*

This comprehensive textbook covers the fundamental principles and surgical techniques used in oral surgery. It includes detailed illustrations and step-by-step instructions for common procedures such as tooth extractions, biopsies, and implant placements. Ideal for dental students and practitioners seeking to enhance their surgical skills.

2. *Manuale di Chirurgia Orale per il Dentista*

Designed as a practical guide, this manual provides concise explanations of oral surgical procedures with an emphasis on clinical application. It discusses preoperative assessment, anesthesia, and postoperative care, making it a valuable resource for general dentists performing minor surgeries.

3. *Chirurgia Orale e Implantologia: Approccio Clinico*

This book integrates oral surgery with implantology, focusing on the clinical aspects of dental implant placement. It covers bone grafting, sinus lifts, and complications management, supported by case studies and evidence-based protocols. Suitable for specialists aiming to expand their implantology knowledge.

4. *Emergenze in Chirurgia Orale*

Focusing on emergency situations in oral surgery, this book addresses the diagnosis and management of acute infections, trauma, and hemorrhage. It provides algorithms for rapid decision-making and practical tips for handling complications in outpatient settings.

5. *Chirurgia Orale: Anatomia e Tecniche Chirurgiche*

Combining detailed anatomical descriptions with surgical approaches, this text helps clinicians

understand the anatomical landmarks critical for safe surgery. It includes high-quality images and discusses minimally invasive techniques to reduce patient morbidity.

6. *Chirurgia Orale per Odontoiatri: Complicanze e Soluzioni*

This book highlights potential complications encountered during oral surgical procedures and offers strategies for prevention and management. It emphasizes patient safety and the importance of thorough preoperative planning.

7. *Chirurgia Orale Estetica: Tecniche Avanzate*

Focusing on the aesthetic aspects of oral surgery, this title explores techniques to improve soft tissue management and gingival contouring. It is aimed at practitioners interested in combining surgical precision with cosmetic outcomes.

8. *Chirurgia Orale Pediatrica*

Dedicated to oral surgical care in children, this book covers pediatric considerations, including behavior management and treatment adaptations for young patients. It addresses common pediatric oral surgery cases such as natal tooth extraction and management of cysts.

9. *Chirurgia Orale Rigenerativa: Nuove Frontiere*

This advanced text discusses regenerative techniques in oral surgery, including the use of biomaterials, growth factors, and stem cells to enhance healing. It provides insights into cutting-edge research and clinical applications for tissue regeneration.

Chirurgia Orale

Oral Surgery: A Comprehensive Guide

Book Title: Mastering Oral Surgery: Techniques, Procedures, and Patient Care

Contents Outline:

Introduction: Defining Oral Surgery, its Scope, and Historical Overview.

Chapter 1: Diagnostic Techniques in Oral Surgery: Imaging, Clinical Examination, and Patient Assessment.

Chapter 2: Common Oral Surgical Procedures: Extractions (simple & complex), Impacted Tooth Removal, Biopsies.

Chapter 3: Advanced Oral Surgical Procedures: Bone Grafting, Sinus Lifts, Dental Implants, TMJ Disorders.

Chapter 4: Management of Oral Complications: Dry Socket, Infection, Hemorrhage, Nerve Injury.

Chapter 5: Anesthesia in Oral Surgery: Local Anesthesia, Sedation, General Anesthesia.

Chapter 6: Post-Operative Care and Patient Management: Pain Management, Wound Healing, Diet, and Follow-up.

Chapter 7: Ethical and Legal Considerations in Oral Surgery: Informed Consent, Risk Management, Malpractice.

Conclusion: Future Trends and Advances in Oral Surgery.

Oral Surgery: A Comprehensive Guide

Introduction: Defining Oral Surgery, its Scope, and Historical Overview

Oral surgery, a specialized branch of dentistry, encompasses the diagnosis, surgical treatment, and management of diseases, injuries, and defects of the oral and maxillofacial region. This includes the teeth, jaws, surrounding soft tissues, and associated structures. Its scope extends from relatively simple procedures like tooth extractions to complex reconstructive surgeries involving bone grafts and implant placement.

The history of oral surgery is intertwined with the evolution of dentistry itself. Early civilizations employed rudimentary techniques for tooth extraction, often using crude instruments. The development of anesthesia revolutionized the field, allowing for more complex procedures with reduced patient discomfort. The 20th and 21st centuries saw significant advancements in materials, techniques, and technology, leading to the sophisticated oral surgical procedures we see today. The integration of imaging technology, such as CBCT scans, has drastically improved diagnostic accuracy and surgical planning. Furthermore, advancements in implant technology have offered revolutionary solutions for tooth replacement and jaw reconstruction.

Chapter 1: Diagnostic Techniques in Oral Surgery: Imaging, Clinical Examination, and Patient Assessment

Accurate diagnosis is paramount in oral surgery. This begins with a thorough patient assessment, gathering a complete medical and dental history, including allergies, medications, and any relevant systemic conditions. A comprehensive clinical examination follows, evaluating the oral cavity for signs of infection, inflammation, or pathology. Palpation of lymph nodes and assessment of TMJ function are crucial elements.

Imaging plays a pivotal role in diagnosis. Conventional radiographs (periapical and panoramic) provide valuable information about tooth structure, bone density, and the presence of pathologies. However, for more complex cases, cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) offers three-dimensional imaging, providing detailed anatomical information crucial for surgical planning, especially in implant placement and impacted tooth removal. Other imaging modalities, such as MRI and ultrasound, may be employed in specific situations.

Chapter 2: Common Oral Surgical Procedures: Extractions

(simple & complex), Impacted Tooth Removal, Biopsies

Simple extractions involve the removal of teeth that are easily accessible and have minimal bone involvement. Complex extractions, however, require more advanced techniques and may involve sectioning the tooth or removal of bone. Impacted teeth, those that are unable to erupt normally, require surgical removal, often involving incisions and the removal of overlying bone. The complexity of the procedure depends on the location, angulation, and root morphology of the impacted tooth.

Biopsies are performed to obtain tissue samples for histological examination, aiding in the diagnosis of oral lesions. Incidental biopsies are often performed during other surgical procedures. Excisional biopsies remove the entire lesion, while incisional biopsies remove a portion of the lesion for diagnosis.

Chapter 3: Advanced Oral Surgical Procedures: Bone Grafting, Sinus Lifts, Dental Implants, TMJ Disorders

Bone grafting is a crucial technique used to augment bone volume for dental implant placement or to repair bone defects. Autografts (using the patient's own bone), allografts (using bone from a donor), and xenografts (using bone from another species) are common grafting materials.

Sinus lifts are performed to increase the vertical bone height in the posterior maxilla, a common requirement for implant placement in this region. This procedure involves elevating the sinus membrane and augmenting the underlying bone with grafting material.

Dental implants provide a permanent solution for tooth replacement, restoring both function and aesthetics. The procedure involves surgically placing titanium implants into the jawbone, allowing for the attachment of artificial teeth.

Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disorders are often managed surgically when conservative treatment fails. Surgical interventions may involve arthroscopy, arthrocentesis, or more extensive procedures depending on the severity and nature of the disorder.

Chapter 4: Management of Oral Complications: Dry Socket, Infection, Hemorrhage, Nerve Injury

Post-surgical complications are a potential risk in oral surgery. Dry socket (alveolar osteitis) is a painful condition that can occur after tooth extraction, characterized by the absence of a blood clot in the extraction site. Treatment involves irrigation, debridement, and pain management.

Infections can occur due to contamination or inadequate sterilization. Antibiotics are usually prescribed to combat infection. Hemorrhage is another potential complication, often managed with pressure, sutures, or cauterization. Nerve injury, while infrequent, is a serious complication, which can result in numbness or paresthesia.

Chapter 5: Anesthesia in Oral Surgery: Local Anesthesia, Sedation, General Anesthesia

Anesthesia is crucial in ensuring patient comfort and minimizing pain during oral surgical procedures. Local anesthesia numbs the surgical area, while sedation provides a state of relaxation and reduced anxiety. General anesthesia, administered by anesthesiologists, involves a loss of consciousness and is employed in more complex procedures or for patients with specific medical needs. The choice of anesthesia depends on the complexity of the procedure, the patient's medical history, and personal preferences.

Chapter 6: Post-Operative Care and Patient Management: Pain Management, Wound Healing, Diet, and Follow-up

Post-operative care is crucial for optimal healing and minimizing complications. Pain management strategies include prescription analgesics and over-the-counter pain relievers. Instructions on wound care, diet (often soft foods initially), and oral hygiene are provided. Regular follow-up appointments are essential to monitor healing, address any complications, and ensure optimal outcomes.

Chapter 7: Ethical and Legal Considerations in Oral Surgery: Informed Consent, Risk Management, Malpractice

Ethical and legal considerations are integral to the practice of oral surgery. Informed consent is essential, ensuring that patients understand the risks, benefits, and alternatives to proposed procedures. Thorough documentation of the treatment plan, informed consent, and post-operative care is crucial for risk management and minimizing the potential for malpractice claims. Adherence to professional standards and ethical guidelines is paramount.

Conclusion: Future Trends and Advances in Oral Surgery

Oral surgery continues to evolve, with significant advancements driven by technological innovations and a deeper understanding of biological processes. Minimally invasive techniques, improved biomaterials, and advanced imaging technologies are shaping the future of the field. The integration of digital technologies, such as CAD/CAM technology for implant placement and guided surgery, is enhancing precision and efficiency. Further research into regenerative therapies and tissue engineering offers the potential for revolutionary advancements in bone regeneration and soft tissue repair.

FAQs:

1. What are the risks associated with oral surgery? Risks vary depending on the procedure but can include infection, bleeding, nerve damage, and dry socket.
2. How long is the recovery time after oral surgery? Recovery time varies depending on the complexity of the procedure, ranging from a few days to several weeks.
3. What type of anesthesia is used in oral surgery? The type of anesthesia depends on the procedure and patient needs, ranging from local anesthesia to general anesthesia.
4. How much does oral surgery cost? The cost varies greatly depending on the procedure, location, and the surgeon's fees.
5. How can I find a qualified oral surgeon? Look for board-certified oral and maxillofacial surgeons with experience in the specific procedure you need.
6. What should I expect during my consultation with an oral surgeon? Expect a thorough examination, discussion of the procedure, and answers to all your questions.
7. What kind of pain relief can I expect after oral surgery? Pain management options include prescription pain medications and over-the-counter pain relievers.
8. What should I eat after oral surgery? A soft food diet is usually recommended for the initial days following surgery.
9. When should I contact my oral surgeon after surgery? Contact your surgeon if you experience excessive bleeding, severe pain, or any other concerning symptoms.

Related Articles:

1. Dental Implants: A detailed explanation of the procedure, benefits, and risks of dental implant placement.
2. Wisdom Tooth Extraction: A comprehensive guide on the removal of wisdom teeth, including indications, techniques, and post-operative care.
3. Bone Grafting in Dentistry: An in-depth look at different types of bone grafting materials and procedures used in oral surgery.
4. Maxillofacial Surgery: Overview of the surgical procedures involved in treating diseases and injuries of the face and jaws.
5. TMJ Disorders and Treatment: Discussing the causes, symptoms, and treatment options for temporomandibular joint disorders.

6. Oral Cancer Screening and Prevention: Importance of regular screenings and preventive measures for early detection of oral cancer.
7. Managing Post-Surgical Pain: Techniques and strategies for effective pain management after oral surgical procedures.
8. Sedation Dentistry: Discussing various sedation options available during dental procedures to enhance patient comfort.
9. Complications of Oral Surgery: In-depth explanation of potential complications and how to mitigate them.

chirurgia orale: Manuale illustrato di chirurgia orale Matteo Chiapasco, 2013-07-16T00:00:00+02:00 Questo manuale ha riscosso grande apprezzamento nelle edizioni precedenti; l'efficacia didattica, la chiarezza e l'organicità del volume ne hanno fatto un riferimento nella formazione di tanti studenti ma anche una guida pratica all'attività del professionista. Per questa terza edizione la maggior parte dei capitoli è stata riscritta e sono stati aggiunti nuovi casi clinici.

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chirurgia orale: Graphic Design, Translated Peter J Wolf, 2010-07-01 For centuries now, visual communication design has celebrated national identities (through the now-iconic identity systems developed for the Olympic Games, for example) at the same time as it transcends international borders, such as through the far-reaching influence of the Bauhaus and the International Typographic Style. Today, of course, such transcendence is easier than ever. In an era of nearly instantaneous global access, enabled by increasingly ubiquitous wireless connections, the world seems very small. Presented in five languages—English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish—Graphic Design, Translated is a reflection of the increasingly international nature of visual communication design. Illustrated with examples from around the globe, the book is a compilation of more than 200 of the profession's most common terms, culled from a broad range of categories: design history, printing and paper, typography, digital technology, and general design practice. All of which makes this volume an essential reference for students, practitioners, clients—indeed, anybody interested in the global scope of today's visual communication design.

chirurgia orale: I Batteri Del Cavo Orale E Le Patologie Associate ,

chirurgia orale: L'utilizzo Clinico Del Laser in Odontoiatria ,

chirurgia orale: Implantologia monofasica contemporanea Dr. Dario Spitaleri, 2023-09-21
Questo manuale presenta l'Esperienza clinica del sottoscritto, con tutti i pregi, i difetti ed i limiti che essa puo' avere, nell'utilizzo degli impianti dentali monofasici. Ad essa, fortunatamente, si associa la competenza e la conoscenza della materia di illustri Colleghi che si sono messi a disposizione per completare esaustivamente le parti che necessitavano di una maggior validazione scientifica. Questo testo ha come principale obiettivo quello di poter mettere in evidenza l'utilizzo di dispositivi medicali ideati e realizzati nel passato ma contestualizzati alla luce dei miglioramenti tecnologici attualmente a disposizione in modo da indurre chi si vorrà approcciare all'applicazione clinica degli impianti monofasici a prenderli in considerazione come valida alternativa alle altre metodiche implantologiche tradizionali e maggiormente validate dalla Letteratura Scientifica. Nel mio piccolo, penso di aver messo un tassello alla mancanza di un testo esclusivamente dedicato a questa tipologia di dispositivo implantare. Il percorso seguito nello sviluppo di questo libro prende in considerazione alcuni cenni storici descrittivi per renderci consapevoli dell'evoluzione storica dei dispositivi implantari e per farci comprendere l'attualità di alcune scelte, con un breve accenno alla visione futura dell'implantologia, scienza che puo' e deve seguire il percorso di miglioramento generale della Vita dell'Uomo. E' presente una parte descrittiva con una parte teorica sul concetto di impianto monofasico, le indicazioni e le controindicazioni, i limiti e i vantaggi del loro utilizzo cercando di rendere il tutto maggiormente fruibile con l'accostamento di immagini cliniche esemplificative; una parte ingegneristica che sviluppa i concetti biomeccanici, punto di forza di questi dispositivi; la

descrizione della tecnica di elettrosaldatura intraorale in ottica moderna; una carrellata di casi clinici dimostrativi e riproducibili; accenni di odontotecnica e riabilitazione protesica e per concludere il percorso, una visione di alcuni input presenti e futuri che aumenteranno le performance di questi impianti.

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chirurgia orale: *Anatomia chirurgica per l'odontoiatra* Luigi Fabrizio Rodella, Mauro Labanca, Rita Rezzani, Manfred Tschabitscher, 2015-10-01T00:00:00+02:00 Conoscere l'anatomia dei mascellari e del cavo orale è fondamentale per il chirurgo orale. Questo atlante ha una grande efficacia didattica perché vengono utilizzate foto di dissezioni anatomiche in cui le arterie vengono lavorate con una particolare resina rossa che le rende facilmente riconoscibili. Sono, inoltre stati evidenziati quei particolari, quali le varianti anatomiche, che sono spesso trascurati ma la cui conoscenza è di fondamentale importanza per la corretta interpretazione dello specifico distretto anatomico.

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chirurgia orale: *Tecniche rigenerative e ricostruttive in chirurgia implantare* Aurelio Cazzaniga, Danilo Alessio Di Stefano, 2015-10-01T00:00:00+02:00 Gli autori in questo testo-atlante affrontano i molteplici aspetti della chirurgia ricostruttiva e rigenerativa correlata all'implantoprotesi. Le tecniche a disposizione del chirurgo implantare per ottenere un volume osseo adeguato al posizionamento dell'impianto sono numerose e spesso sofisticate. Il volume descrive i criteri di valutazione per individuare l'approccio ricostruttivo preferibile e per orientare – n dall'inizio la corretta procedura per l'adeguato ripristino morfo-funzionale dei tessuti duri e molli, con particolare attenzione all'estetica implanto-protesica.

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